

TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

RING SCHOOL GOVERNMENT—MISS HILL—DRAMATIC—MOZOOMDAR.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—A steamer sailed for China on Thursday, but it carried only two of the coolies brought over on the last trip. Nearly 100 were released during the last three days before the steamer sailed on affidavits of the Chinese Consul here, writs of habeas corpus and the oaths of Celestial residents who, at the end, exhibited a marked increase of interest in the deliverance of their countrymen. They claimed to get nothing for these services; but it looked as though a lively brokerage business had been carried on. For the steamship company was anxious to be well rid of the heathen, and succeeded in landing these coolies even with impediments thrown in their way by the Collector of the Port. This result will doubtless lead to a large increase in the arrivals from China and a practical nullification of the Restriction act.

San Francisco has the unique distinction of a public school which runs in the interest of a political ring which controls the supplies as well as the teachers. It is ruled by a local Democratic "boss," and jobbery has been open and flagrant. Exposure by the newspapers has recently worked some reform, and plain violations of law are less frequent; but the system as carried out now can result in nothing but the ruin of the efficiency of the schools, as the appointments of teachers are made entirely by favor.

The Sharon-Hill scandal case has become a serial story in the courts, and the public is losing its interest in the woman's claims on the millionaire. The publication of a fact-simile of the marriage contract has been a damaging blow to the fair plaintiff, as it gives evidence of having been filled in above the ex-Senator's signature, and the date of the autograph differs from that of the contract by three days. The latest phase of the case is the demand by Sharon for a transfer of the suit to the United States Court, as he is a citizen of Nevada. The plaintiff asks for a jury trial of the question of marriage. The lawyers promise to be furnished with employment for some time.

Protal Chunder Mozoomdar, the Christian Hindu, created much interest here by his lecture. He met many of the clergy of the city and probably gave them new ideas of missionary methods which should be adopted in India. He had a poor opinion of the influence of the Rev. Joseph Cook, and said the Boston divine was too "fond" to suit their tastes. Mozoomdar sailed for home on Thursday.

Two out of five local theatres are closed. Of the remainder two are minstrel shows, and the third is a melodrama, played to high prices for three weeks and now given at low rates in a theatre which corresponds to the Grand Opera House in New-York. There is promise of livelier times in the dramatic world at Christmas, but the pieces will be mainly spectacular. Even the cheap variety theatres are struggling for existence, and are not filled half the time, because low concert halls furnish as good performance and make no charge for admission, depending on the sale of liquor for profits. A large number of countrymen think it is seeing life to visit these underground dens, in which the atmosphere is like that of an overland emigrant car in winter, and where the whiskey they use would blister the throat of an Esquimaux. These places have sprung up all over the city and seem to be doing a good business.

CHICAGO.

RECEPTIONS—THE SPEAKERSHIP—A DIVORCE SUIT—AMUSEMENTS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—A novel and very pleasant innovation has been made in the Congressional politics of the Chicago districts, and one which will be calculated to make the personal relations of the Congressmen and their constituents more intimate and friendly in the future. On Thursday night the Union League Club gave the Chicago Congressmen, and other of the State representatives, a parting dinner on the eve of their leaving for Washington. The attendance was large, and the occasion very enjoyable. Among the after-dinner speakers General Logan threw out a significant hint to the friends of the Hennepin Canal and the Mississippi levee improvements to join their forces. Congressman Cannon advocated the postal telegraph. Congressman Flerty opposed centralization of the Government, and advocated an increased Navy. Congressman Henderson also advocated the Hennepin Canal as a means of competition with the railroads, and General Schofield approved Fuerty's navy recommendation in a warm manner. General Logan, in his speech, said: "The Mississippi River, in my judgment, should be made a separate proposition from the general appropriations by Congress for rivers and harbors; and the Hennepin Canal should be connected with the Mississippi River as part of the Great Western project. The two should be put together, and the Government should expend money on them, not extravagantly, but properly, for the benefit of commerce, and the people would not grumble." The sentiment in favor of pooling the two issues met with warm applause.

Another enjoyable occasion during the week was a farewell reception at the Calmet Club to General Sheridan by the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The attendance was very large and brilliant; and, while there was no set speaking, there was plenty of table-talk, singing of the old war-songs, and social amenities. General Schofield, General Sheridan's successor, and family were in attendance. The latest news from the Illinois delegation is to the effect that there is a serious break on the Speakership, and that Springer cannot rely upon its support. The Springfield Register, his organ, enters a strong protest against the Illinois Democrats, "except in the case of emergency, which certainly no one will claim has arisen, doing nothing but giving him their heartiest support"; and it pluckily adds: "We claim that, had Mr. Morrison, with his great ability and influence, been as faithful to Mr. Springer as he has apparently been to Mr. Carlisle, both equally worthy men and Democrats, Mr. Springer would be the next Speaker. He may be, any way."

The fat stock show has at last closed its doors upon a successful exhibition. It is claimed that no show of this kind in this country has ever received so much money as has been paid to this, or developed so much interest in the breeding and feeding of live stock. The Awarding Committee in its final report incorporates the following recommendations: If feeders desire to keep their cattle for feeding beyond two years, the most profitable results have been obtained where the animals have been liberally fed and muscled upon which to build the matured carcasses. The most economical production of beef does not always result from strong feeding of grain or concentrated food during the first twelve months of age of the steer.

Mrs. Ellen B. Reed, the wife of Charles H. Reed, once United States Attorney in this county, and connected with the trial of Guttaue, has brought suit for divorce upon the ground of desertion and refusal to support her. Mr. Reed is in New-York.

The Supreme Court has at last decided the much talked-of case of the lease of the Grand Opera House. It sustains the lease of the Grand in favor of Manager Hamlin as against William J. Davis.

The Almée tower has done a large business at Haverty's this week, and will be followed by the Kiraly's "Black Crook." The Boston Gleaners remain another week at the Grand. Jefferson has had

THE CONTROL OF THE HOUSE.

INFLUENCES AT WORK FOR RANDALL.

CARLISLE MEN STILL CLAIM EVERYTHING—MR. RANDALL'S CONFIDENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The end of the first week of the Speakership canvass finds all the leading candidates apparently hopeful of success. While the Carlisle men have suddenly abandoned their claim of a substantially solid vote from the South, they are making up for the concession by vigorous assertions respecting the votes of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and they insist that Mr. Carlisle will be nominated on the platform of "Carle and Carlisle."

"Carle is the only man who can defeat Randall," say the supporters of the Kentuckian. With equal vehemence and seeming candor the Cox men declare that the real contest is "between Cox and Randall," and that the New-Yorker is the only man who can be chosen over the Pennsylvanian.

At Mr. Randall's parlors more activity was visible than ever preceding day. The news that the *Times* Democrat of New-York had come out for Mr. Randall was received by Representative-elect Hunt at that candidate's headquarters and remarked: "That shows that I represent the Democratic press of my State and District. The *Pinnacle* and the *Bee* have been for Mr. Randall all along." The Randall men also derive much encouragement from the publication of a letter received by their candidate from ex-Senator Gordon. The following extracts explain its purport: "I do not believe the Democratic party can win a victory in the Presidential contest, unless it can hold the confidence and command the support of the business public. Right or wrong, the impression prevails throughout business circles that any radical change in the tariff at present would be detrimental to our national progress and prosperity."

The question of a tariff for revenue or for protection or for free trade is a very difficult one to settle. The Presidential contest... While I am theoretically a tariff man for revenue only, I would not, in my own hands, make radical and sudden changes... For these reasons, having many others which I wish I had time to develop, I have not written a letter, nor spoken to a member to influence his vote on the subject. Nor will I do so.

Mr. Randall has received a large number of encouraging letters from different parts of the country. Among them are the following: "Citizen Coming Speaker Randall," and signed George Francis Train, citizen. It reads as follows: "Cox is an old man, and has been a free-trade traitor to American labor. Your splendid battle for American industry and the tariff is a noble one, and your argument to Washington, which is certain to elect you, 'Hold the fort, for I am coming.'"

The *Times* to-day Mr. Randall estimated published: "That estimate excludes at least twenty votes which will be for me on the whole. I am not going to say what States the errors are in, but I know. Thus far I have not been disappointed in a single expectation." This result is a tone of quiet confidence and apparent sincerity.

Senator Voorhees arrived here this morning from Indiana and makes the following statement: "Meeting Mr. McMillan at the Hotel Madison, I called on him, and he requested me to state upon his authority that he would not vote for Mr. Carlisle, but would vote for Mr. Randall, and that he has not written a letter, nor spoken to a member to influence his vote on the subject. Nor will I do so."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Arthur late this afternoon issued a pardon to Sergeant Mason, now confined in the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary, after a sentence of eight years' imprisonment for attempting to shoot Guitaue. The pardon will be mailed to-night, in order that it may reach Albany by Monday.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Sergeant Mason received his pardon this afternoon with many expressions of joy. He was a happy man, and he said that he was going back to Betty and the baby, and proposed to work very hard to support them.

On September 11, 1881, Sergeant Mason, of Battery B 2d Artillery, when relieving the guard at the District of Columbia Jail, raised his musket and fired into a window opening near the cell in which Guitaue, the assassin of President Garfield, was confined. From the unostentatious manner in which the shot was fired and because of the fact that Mason had been suffering from malarial fever, it was thought at the time that the deed was that of a man not entirely responsible for his acts. Mason was at once arrested and confined in the Arsenal at Washington.

On February 20, 1882, he was formally arraigned before a court martial at Washington, and the case was continued from day to day until March 2, when the Court found him guilty of a capital offense, and sentenced him to be hanged by a brick battery in front of the Penitentiary. This sentence aroused considerable sympathy for Mason, and many felt that it would be cruel to carry it out. The New-York Legislature favored the release of Mason and other soldiers, but these were defeated in the Senate at Washington, and these were denied. The public also became interested in Mason's wife and child, who had been left penniless by his imprisonment, and some money was raised for them. Mason's record as a soldier was a good one before he gave way to a momentary impulse to take vengeance upon an assassin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—As the result of the Cabinet's deliberations on the strained relations existing between France and China, the Secretary of State has sent a cable message to the officer in command of the naval force on the Asiatic station, containing instructions as to the course to be pursued in the event of a declaration of hostilities between the two countries.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—President Grévy to-day received Marshal Serrano, the new Spanish Ambassador to France, with full military honors, a corps of infantry occupying the courtyard of the Elysees, and a corps of cavalry being stationed outside. A large crowd surrounded the building, but there was no outward demonstration.

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LONDON, Nov. 24.—The arrest yesterday of the Socialist Wolf, with two infernal machines, was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Wolf and the Frenchman, Bolderane, to obtain the reward which it was expected would be paid the informer, the Frenchman undertaking to play that role. Investigation of the affair has led to the discovery that the conspirators had relations all the way from the Crimea to the United States, and the impression that a Socialist plot to destroy the German Embassy in London, and possibly to blow up the Ambassador and the attaches of the Legation, was on the eve of accomplishment.

CAIRO, Nov. 24.—Orders have been received from the English Government to postpone the evacuation of Cairo until the end of the year.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Greek Consul at Khartoum telegraphs a warning to Greek merchants to send no goods to Khartoum.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The *Opinion* suggests that England should extend an arm of aid to the other powers to assist her in restoring order in Egypt.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—A great demonstration was announced for to-morrow to celebrate the unveiling of a memorial near Liswell, County Kerry, to Allen, G. O'Brien, but a proclamation has been issued prohibiting it.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—At the conclusion of the opera last evening, which was attended by the Crown Prince, Frederick William, accompanied by King Alfonso and the Royal family, the German anthem was performed by the orchestra amid tremendous cheering from all parts of the house. The Prince acknowledged the compliment by bowing repeatedly to the audience.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Paris says: It is thought probable that the decree forbidding the importation of American pork will soon be withdrawn, in conformity with the report of the hygienic committee. Dr. Brunsdel states that the cases of trichinosis in Saxony were produced by German meat.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 24.—An official notice is given that after January 1 the Mexican Caribol office issued in New-York in 1865 will be received in payment of duties on importations to the extent of 5 per cent of all payments in the Vera Cruz Custom House, and of 10 per cent in the Rio Grande Custom House.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—James & Co., merchants of Manchester, have failed. Their liabilities are £110,000.

STUNDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 24.—A corps of engineers is here to survey a new line for a railroad through the Delaware Valley in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The new line will run from Delaware Water Gap to a point on the Hudson River near the Storm King Bridge, will cross when completed, the 162 miles shorter than the present line. Work on the new road will begin as soon as the Storm King Bridge is begun.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 24.—A safe, made by Thomson & Co., New-Haven, and weighing five tons, which was being hoisted into the Bridgeport Gas Light Company's office this afternoon, fell a distance of twenty feet to the sidewalk, which was penetrated as if it were pasteboard. The concussion jarred buildings for blocks around, and caused a brick to break off and fall fifty feet. The only person injured was Andrew Burns, who had held the winch crank, and who was struck on the front door of the safe was cracked from top to bottom.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—William Brill, a German shoemaker, hanged himself this morning. One of his sons went up stairs and in a back attic discovered the dead body of his father suspended by a rope to a rafter. This morning, in the latter's liquor-shop in South Fourth-street, he had been seen to buy a bottle of strychnine, and about his neck dropped on his knees, thus causing strangulation.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Sheriff Thomas F. Howard, of Calvert County, came to Baltimore last

THE WAR IN TONQUIN.

AN ATTACK BY CHINESE TROOPS.

TWENTY KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE FRENCH SIDE—CHINA AND THE BLACK FLAGS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says that news has been received from Haiphong announcing that a force of 3,000 Chinese troops made an attack on Hai-Dzung on November 17. The French garrison being supported by a gunboat on the River Tai-Bigne, held out from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, when the Chinese retreated. The loss of the French land force was twelve killed and wounded. The French gunboat had its hull penetrated by the enemy's shot in several places, and eight of the crew were wounded.

Another dispatch states that news has been received from the north of China that a secret treaty between the Chinese Government and the Black Flags. The same dispatch states that Chinese reinforcements continue to arrive at Canton, and that war between China and France is now regarded as inevitable.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The report that Dr. Harmand, the French Civil Commissioner to Tonquin, will be recalled is unfounded. The London dispatch to the *Times* says: The note recently presented by China to France contained a passage which is omitted in the copies presented to the other Powers. The passage is a demand that France should recognize the rights of the Chinese, the latter will be obliged to cause them to be respected.

Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, has received a report from Admiral Courbet, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, stating that all the available troops have been concentrated at Hai-Noi in order to begin operations. Sufficient quantities of food and ammunition are being sent to the front. The enemy attacked Hai-Dzung on November 13, but were repulsed. At the time of sending the dispatch, on November 17, the sound of firing was heard in the north of Hai-Dzung, and Admiral Courbet says that the French began operations in Tonquin on November 20.

A Paris dispatch says: "The fight at Hai-Dzung lasted seven days. The French loss was twenty killed and wounded."

READY TO OPPOSE THE FRENCH FORCES.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS—REINFORCEMENTS FOR ADMIRAL COURBET.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Marquis Tseng has officially informed Earl Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, that the Chinese troops are being hurried to Tonquin, and that China will oppose the French by force of arms if they attack Sai-Sinh or Henghwa. In the meantime the Marquis continues his negotiations with Mr. Ferry. Earl Granville has informed M. Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, that in view of the present crisis the English Government now desires to try mediation between France and China on a basis which would give China the north bank of the Red River and the right of navigation on the river, and that China is willing to accept this settlement. A dispatch from Admiral Courbet announces that he will move on Sunday during the coming week. He has 10,000 men, but only half of them are available for the attack on the Chinese troops. He is sending his colleagues to consent to send to Tonquin 7,000 fresh troops.

General Buaet's report on the military situation in Tonquin supports Mr. Ferry in urging the necessity of reinforcing Admiral Courbet. The Chinese Government has sent reinforcements to Hai-Noi to oppose the march of Admiral Courbet's troops. The Chinese General takes with him copious supplies of funds and munitions of war for the Black Flag forces. He has ordered them to remain within the intrenchments at Hai-Sinh and to keep strictly on the defensive. The Sui-Chang garrison, which was completely cut off from Hai-Noi, is reinforced by 3,500 Chinese auxiliaries, who were permitted to enter Tonquin under the guise of deserters. It is the unanimous opinion of French officers that the Chinese are in a position to make a serious attack on Admiral Courbet's reinforced force, and that he has a critical task before him.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AMERICAN OFFICERS.

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THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

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A CONSPIRACY TO OBTAIN A REWARD.

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FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—M. de Lesseps says: "I greet as our success has been in the Suez Canal adventure. I am more good for the future in the proposed Panama Canal."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES OF EL MAHDI'S TRIUMPH.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE—HOME POLITICS—MR. LOWELL'S ELECTION—LITERARY AND MUSICAL TOPICS.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.) LONDON, Nov. 24.—The full measure of the probable ultimate consequences of the destruction of the Egyptian army in the Sudan is being slowly realized in England. One section of the Radicals, whose sole idea of English policy in Egypt is to have none, is busily endeavoring to minimize the effect of El Mahdi's victory. The *Daily News* remarks with incredible flippancy that it is absurd to suppose the policy of England to be affected by the deplorable catastrophe in the Sudan, and that probably few people go to that length. The most important journals discuss the event with gravity, recognizing that the calamity makes immediate or near withdrawal of the English troops now in Egypt to England altogether impossible, applauding the dispatch of the English fleet to Suakin, admitting that the future action of England depends to a great extent upon the movements of El Mahdi, and conceding the fatal weakness of the Ministry in not peremptorily prohibiting the Khedive from attempting an enterprise of which England disapproved, and which every military authority, including Hicks Pacha, pronounced rash in the extreme.

There is considered to-day to be but slight chance of saving Khartoum if that place is attacked. Military men agree that there is no defensible position between Khartoum and Cairo, but the time required for the advance of El Mahdi's forces puts a panic out of the question. No Egyptian force, it is thought, would be adequate to defend the Nile Delta, nor is it certain that a majority of the Egyptians might not welcome El Mahdi. Hence there is, by general consent, necessity to retain and probably strengthen the English garrison. Already suggestions are heard that some Indian troops are likely to be dispatched to the Red Sea ports, and it is certain that General Sir Evelyn Wood's force will not be allowed to be sent into the Sudan. The Sultan is expected to propose to send a Turkish force to reconquer the province, which is theoretically Turkish, but it is not likely that England will assent to that, or to any scheme for further military adventure beyond Khartoum.

MISS GRISWOLD'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Miss Griswold's success at her first concert at the Crystal Palace was complete with the audience, and is confirmed by the leading papers. The *Times* saying that her voice is a soprano of great compass and excellent quality, and describing her as a singer thoroughly trained, of rare intelligence, and possessing genuine dramatic feeling. G. W. S.

GOSSIP IN EUROPE.

MATTERS OF INTEREST FROM ABROAD.

THE SUEZ CANAL—IRISH NEWS—THE QUEEN—CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE POPE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—M. de Lesseps returns to Paris dissatisfied with the result of his tour in England. He has failed to conciliate the English ship owners, their differences being fundamental. The ship-owners are now subscribing to try to obtain a firman from the Sultan giving an English company a concession for a second canal across the Isthmus of Suez. A banking syndicate headed by the Franco-Egyptian Bank has made an offer to the Egyptian Government to provide the capital to construct a second canal. These rival projects defeated the proposition of M. de Lesseps, and his tour ended in a fruitless discussion.

TOPICS RELATING TO IRISH AFFAIRS.

It is rumored that a plot has been discovered to release the Fenian Poole from Kilmaham Jail in Dublin, where he is confined under sentence of death for murdering Kenny. The guards of Kilmaham have been doubted. There is a strong public feeling that the conviction of Poole was a mistake. A memorial will be sent to the Home Secretary asking that Poole be reprieved, on the ground that the evidence did not justify the verdict of guilty. It is not likely, however, that a reprieve will be granted.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the hanging of the Manchester Fenians, there will be in Dublin a grand demonstration and a trades procession to Glasnevin Cemetery. Nationalist circulars call upon tradesmen to make the demonstration, and the cause for which their countrymen suffered and to show national sympathy for Poole.

The Parliament members of Parliament have determined to demand a pledge from the Government to include Ireland in the Franchise bill, and if the House of Lords excludes Ireland to insist upon the passage of the bill. If the Government refuses to make that pledge the Parliament will join with the Tories in opposing the bill at every stage.

Mormon missionaries show unusual activity and are making large numbers of converts in England and Wales. An anti-Mormon league has been formed in London and has appealed to Mr. Gladstone to order the prosecution of Mormon missionaries in order to prevent the inveigling of young persons to Salt Lake City. Mr. Gladstone through his secretary declines to interfere, presuming that the converts go voluntarily.

The promoters of the Belgian African Association are dissatisfied with Henry M. Stanley's management of the expedition on the Congo, and have recalled him. The director of the enterprise has been confined to a Belgian officer. Stanley is returning to Europe. A French reinforcement for M. de Brazza left Bordeaux on Thursday.

THE QUEEN AND THE POPLIN TRADE.

Since the Queen's return to Windsor she has been taking active exercise. In order to give impulse to the Irish poplin trade the Queen has ordered a variety of poplin gowns to be made for her. The Queen's wardrobe is now being made up by the firm of Messrs. Godefrid & Co., of London, who have secured the patronage of the Queen. The Queen's wardrobe is now being made up by the firm of Messrs. Godefrid & Co., of London, who have secured the patronage of the Queen.

FRANCE, SPAIN AND GERMANY.

The same French papers, while every impartial witness testifies to the cordiality of the reception of the Crown Prince of Prussia in Spain, publish dispatches alleging that the Spanish people were hostile and their welcome cold, and that there was frequent hissing from the crowds. The Crown Prince himself expresses delight with the journey. Señor Castelar disavows the attempts to explain away his expressions of sympathy with the Irish rebels and murderers.

THE YORK ELECTION.

The narrow Conservative victory at York was due partly to the operation of the Corrupt Practices act, for which the Liberals are held responsible, and which is hated in York, where, as in all cathedral towns, corruption flourished, and partly to the Irish vote, for which Mr. Milner bid boldly by denouncing the Crimes act, though the Tory party patriotically supports the coercion policy. Lord Salisbury, who charged Mr. Lockwood, the Liberal candidate, with the very offence which Mr. Milner actually committed, has been publicly challenged to make a retraction.

FAILURE OF M. DE LESSEPS'S MISSION.

M. de Lesseps yesterday completed a series of interviews with leading mercantile bodies. He was received by the London Chamber of Commerce with the same courtesy as he was elsewhere confronted by the same inflexible resolve to maintain English rights and interests and tolerate no compromise. Not securing the points previously announced as essential, M. de Lesseps's mission, from his own point of view, has been a total failure. It now remains to be seen whether he has been convinced of the necessity of adequate concession.

MR. LOWELL'S NEW HONORS.

Mr. Lowell's election over Mr. Gibson as Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews, elicits renewed tributes from the English and Scottish press of all parties to his character, abilities and peculiar fitness for an office of academical dignity. Everybody is aware that he was supported wholly on personal and literary grounds, and not political. Conservative papers like *The Standard* heartily advocated his election, and Mr. Gibson telegraphed that no one recognized more readily than himself Mr. Lowell's eminence and superior claims. The technical objection to him, because he is a foreigner, will probably be dropped, the Lord Chancellor having already pronounced it futile.

THE RAILWAY UNDER THE PARKS.

The public, which at first was disposed to welcome the new scheme for a railway under Hyde and St. James's Parks, now begins doubting whether it is needed. One writer suggests that it may destroy the trees.

MR. MORRIS ON SOCIALISM.

A discussion is being carried on with much animation over Mr. William Morris's lectures on Socialism. Complaints are made that he obtained his audiences under pretext of lecturing on art, and he is challenged to say why, since he denounces capitalists as marauders, he does not divide the profits of his own large business with his workmen, which Mr. Morris contents himself with alleging to be impossible.

THE REYNOLDS EXHIBITION.

The winter exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery is expected to include nearly two hundred works by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It will be the only such collection since 1815. The Queen will probably con-

FRIGHTENED ABOUT LORD LANSDOWNE.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Considerable excitement was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they witnessed a few experiments made by one of the professors in the laboratory. While looking at an experiment with a jar of hydrogen an explosion took place, and the fragments of the jar scattered over the room, some of them falling on the Vice-regal party. The report was caused here last evening during the visit of Lord Lansdowne and the Marchioness at the Normal school, where they